

The navigation returns for the month of June show a considerable increase of British tonnage. The United States maintain their position for maritime progress. In the year ending June, 1856, the vessels entered inward belonging to that country were nearly one-third of the whole of the British tonnage, they exceed the tonnage of all other countries. The trade between us and the Union must always exercise a powerful influence in repelling those bellicose feelings which now and then break out on both sides of the Atlantic. Nothing for instance, can be in finer taste than the fraternal address which the citizens of Pennsylvania have sent to the people of Liverpool and Manchester in reply to similar documents forwarded by the President of the Financial Reform Association of this town and by our neighbors on the Irwell, when the fears of a war between the two countries began to prevail. Such interchanges of kindly feeling on the part of two great nations, having so many sympathies in common can hardly, in a moral sense, be overrated. It is pleasant also to perceive that the dignified conduct of the British Government in allowing Mr. Dallas to remain after the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, has already told sensibly on the American mind, as an act of generous forbearance which a great people only can appreciate and a great people only can judge of. Every one knew, both in this country and in the United States, that the object in sending Mr. Crampton home—in fact, in seeking a quarrel with him at all—was not to displease Great Britain but to promote the re-election of Pr. Pierce: and the time selected for this apparent affront was shortly before the meeting of the Cincinnati convention, so that Mr. Pierce might say to that body, "see, what a bold fellow I am—I have thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain!" If a ruse so transparent as this had influenced Lord Palmerston's Government, it would have paid the penalty of its blindness in immediate dismissal; but the ministry as well as the nation acted a dignified part—we returned good for evil, and we are now reaping the reward of our discretion in that increased prestige which follows a determination to forego the use of conscious strength.

Yorkshire is a spirited country, and the "Sheffield grinders" are not only sharp but very patriotic fellows. They have in the person of Mr. Roebuck one of the most pugilistic members of the Legislature, a man who is always right, because his purposes are unselfish, and he is supported by a constituency as "honest as steel." This week Sheffield has been entertaining the officers of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons to dinner in the Cutler's-hall. There were some notable persons—Lord Cardigan, Lord Wharfedale, the Hon. Stuart Wortley and others, but the man and the toast of the day was "Redan Massey," the young soldier who so bravely distinguished himself in the Crimea by attacking the Russian fortification with which his name is so imperishably connected. What gave additional force to the compliment of his health being drunk was, that the toast was offered by a brother officer, who had witnessed the gallant fellow's deeds of daring, and with a soldier's chivalry, was the first to honor and record them. These courtesies after the struggle do much to sharpen the weapon—whether it be of Sheffield or Toledo metal—for the next fight.

The special Correspondent of the London Times, before taking a final leave of the Crimea, has gone over some of the now celebrated spots, consecrated in all future time to history. In yesterday's impression of that paper appears an article extending over three columns, and headed "The Alma Revisited"—an appropriate title, but all the genius of the gifted writer cannot infuse life into a dead carcass—can hardly galvanize an extinct body. The stern realities of war have been so vividly familiar to the public that all present interest in the places disappear, however graphically conveyed, apart from the moving panorama of actual events with which they were associated. It will require the hand of time to mellow the tints. A transition state like the present is unfavorable to romance or poetry.

The Viceroy of Egypt, said Pacha, gave a series of entertainments at his palace during three days in the middle of last month, of the most superb description. Some of the letter writers on the spot appear quite unable to rise to the great theme,—a becoming description of this combination of European and Oriental grandeur. In this case figures boat fancy, and the bare announcement that the feasting cost considerably more than £100,000 is the best comment on the affair.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow which is impending, will also be rich in all that can please the eye, the ear and the palate. The English aristocracy are flocking to the scene in great numbers. Sir Robert Peel and his wife are already on the wing, the Marchioness of Stafford and other beauties. Earl Granville, our ambassador extraordinary, will be very imposing in his new state carriage, built for the occasion, together with five extra carriages and twenty horses—all of which have preceded him.

SEASONING THE GUNBOATS.—The railway slips at Portsmouth for taking up a hundred of the gunboat flotilla by one trunk line and lateral arrangement are proceeding rapidly. These vessels were built in an unprecedentedly short space of time, of all sorts of timber, seasoned and green, and closed in in winter, thus combining every element that conduces to dry rot, which doubtless would have been at work in a year or two, so that when wanted upon an emergency the gunboats would be found useless. Now, it is proposed to "open" them, and give the seasoning denied while building. The iron boats will be equally benefitted, as the wet and damp while afloat promote rapid oxidation. The Government have been for years contemplating the adoption of these heaving-up slips, and Mr. White of Portsmouth, who is laying them down, will, by this wholesome arrangement, set their value, cheapness, and great capacity clearly before the world.

SURPLUS STEAM-SHIPS.—The conclusion of the war and the consequent discharge of many transport steamers lately in the service of the Government have caused the Southampton docks to be almost choked with steam-ships waiting destinations and employment. This fleet, which is the largest ever congregated in Southampton Docks, shows a total of nearly 54,000 tons burden and 12,000 horse-power. The future destiny of the vessels is now under consideration. The Royal Mail Company intend to sell several of their older ships, which in the meantime are to be moored in the Southampton Water, while the Peninsular Company will draught off a portion of their suitable screws to assist in performing the mail service in India. Had the Government decided upon adjudicating to this company the conveyance of the mails to Australia, they could immediately have placed efficient vessels upon the route. The General Screw Company's vessels for the present are to remain at Southampton, and their future use, will, no doubt, depend upon the arrangements which may be made with the French Clipper Company.

The glorious weather with which we have been favoured has been one of the most important features in the commercial history of the present week, and from the state of the thermometer to-day, there is every reason to hope for its continuance for some time longer. So hot and forcing has the weather been lately, that in several of the southern counties the wheat harvest is likely to commence next week, and to become general during the following. In the midland and northern counties, however, the crops are not so mature; but under the influence of such favourable sunshine and heat as we now enjoy, there is every reason to hope that ere long the sickle will be at work in every part of the United Kingdom.

The Oliver Lang mail ship from Melbourne has placed us in possession of advices from the Australian colonies to the 2nd of May, which are of a satisfactory character. There was little doing of a speculative character, while shipments from this country were very heavy, and generally of her

description which was found useful in the colony, thereby commanding a ready sale on arrival. Much complaint was made of want of labour—the trades having combined and obliged employers to reduce their working hours from ten to eight, paying them nevertheless on the ten hours scale. Female servants were extremely scarce, and much wanted.

The grain markets, as might be anticipated from the hot forcing weather, have been much affected, and prices have given way uniformly for every article in the trade throughout the country. The favourable prospects of the harvest have raised the wellfounded impression that the farmers will now exhibit more disposition to push their grain into the markets, while the favourable change in the weather has brought pretty good supplies from foreign places into our ports. In Liverpool, during the past week, Wheat has only experienced a limited inquiry, at a reduction of about 4d per 70 lbs. Flour has been difficult of sale, and a decline of 1s to 2s per barrel has taken place on the finer qualities, and fully 3s on inferior descriptions Indian Corn with a good demand from the interior, and small supplies, cannot be quoted more than 6d per quarter lower than last week. Oats have given way 1s per bushel, and Oatmeal 6d to a shilling per load.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 16, 1856.

The newspapers by the last mail are absolutely barren of all interest for the people on this side of the Atlantic. The coup d'etat in Spain excites no greater interest than mere speculation as to what will be the end of it and it is more than probable that odds have been given and taken, and bets entered into whether the Court party or the Constitution will in the end prevail.

There is greater amount of discussion relative to the guilt or madness of Dove the man who poisoned his wife. One paper asks is he mad or only very wicked? The verdict we think is a rather strange one GUILTY! but recommend him to mercy on the ground of a defective intellect. It is stated however that Mr. Baron Bramwell passed sentence of death without holding out any hope of mercy. Now if the verdict of the jury is worth any thing and the ground of recommendation to mercy be a part of the verdict that, is if the man's intellect be defective, he is surely an object of mercy. One of the most difficult questions in medical jurisprudence is to define what amount of infirmity of intellect is requisite to constitute madness, where does the one end, and the other begin? A fearful case occurred not long since in the Lunatic Asylum in New Brunswick, a patient that was suffered to go at large, and who was uniformly good tempered, and who having taken a scuttle of coal into Dr. Waddell's parlour in his usual unexcited state comes down and without any provocation without any apparent motive commits murder, it is true that the man had been previously mad. Supposing it to be true that the man Dove is of a defective intellect, and the jury have found that as much as they have found him guilty, we cannot conceive how it can be reconcilable with justice to take his life. Imprison him for life and keep him at hard labour if you will; but to deprive a being of existence labouring under a weak intellect, under the sanction of a law one of the maxims of which is "that it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer" is an anomaly to which we cannot reconcile ourselves.

The increasing amount of this species of crime "Poisoning" has a tendency to harden men's hearts, and judging by the tone of the newspapers they are not disposed to second the recommendation of the jury, but we question if this trial had not come on so directly after Palmers, whether there would not have been a very different feeling. There is nothing that courts are so much divided about or on which there are such contradictory decisions as insanity. Science has certainly made great advances as to the proper mode of the treatment of insane persons, compared with that of former times; but we are as far as ever from any definite test of madness and one is acquitted where under precisely similar circumstances another is found guilty, and so we presume will be the case until human evidence and human judgment are less fallible.

The Steamer Rosebud will leave for Tatamagouche on Monday Morning, and return the same day, and will not perform her trip on Tuesday. By this arrangement she will be available in the harbor on the day of the regatta, and enable parties from Nova Scotia to be present on that occasion.

The Rev. Mr. LOCKHEAD will preach at Charlottetown on the First and Fourth Sabbaths of August; and at Georgetown on the Second and Fifth of do.; and at Belfast on the Third.

The Rev. Mr. DUNCAN will preach at Charlottetown on the Second Third and Fifth Sabbaths of August; and at Belfast on the Fourth.

The Rev. Mr. DAVID ROY will preach in the Temperance Hall, on Sabbath first, the 17th August, at 11 a. m., and at 3 p. m.

Died,

Very suddenly, at Bridgetown, N. S.; the Rev. R. Williams, aged about 67 years. Mr. Williams was extensively known in British America, having under the direction of the Missionary Society, in whose service he went to Canada in 1812, sustained their interests, and essentially promoted them too in the principal towns and cities of the Province, including Quebec, Kingston, St. John, N. B., and St. John's Newfoundland.

A few weeks since, Mr. Williams paid a short visit to this City, with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Ray. He preached in the Wesleyan Church, Gorman's Street, on Sunday, the 20th ult., and received the congratulations of his acquaintances on account of his apparently good health, and his continued ability for public duty. But he had not been many days at his own home, when his fatal hour arrived. He was seized about midnight of the 1st inst., and in less than two hours he expired in peace.—N. B. paper.

Married,

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Thursday August 14th, by the Rev. H. B. Swaby, JOHN JENKINS, Esq., late acting Surgeon to the Turkish Contingent in the Crimea and Black Sea, to JESSIE ESTHER CARSON, youngest daughter of the Hon. Captain Rice 17th Hussars.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 12,

Table with market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Flour, Pearl Barley, and Oatmeal.

To the Electors of No. 2 Ward.

GENTLEMEN: HAVING consented to the entreaties of many friends, to offer myself as Candidate for Councillor at the ensuing Civic Election, I am now in the field soliciting your votes and interest. Many years' residence, gentlemen, in this City has made me well known to you, therefore, I need only say, that should you elect me to that office, my abilities, humble as they are, will be devoted to its interest and improvement. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obed't Servant, WATSON DUCHEMIN. August 16, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Bookellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next. GEORGE T. HASZARD. GEORGE W. OWEN. August 15th, 1856.

THE BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for the Nine Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees. DONALD CURRIE, DONALD LIVINGSTON, DONALD McEACHERN, JOHN McEACHERN, ADREW McDOUGALL. Nine Mile Creek, Aug. 16th, 1856.

THE Royal Agricultural Society's annual Cattle Show and Fair, will be held as usual about the end of September. The Prizes will be the same as those offered last season, and will be enumerated fully in the next Gazette. By Order, W. W. IRVING, Secretary R. A. Society August 10th, 1856.